John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry. By Sir HENRY E. ROSCOE, D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S. New York and London: Macmillan & Co, 1895. Price, $1.25.

This is a charming book, giving, as it does, the details of the life of one who is regarded as the founder of modern chemistry and the atomic theory, and the discoverer of the laws of chemical combination.

The fact that the author of the book is a man eminent in the same profession, and whose work is carried on in the same city in which Dalton lived and died, adds to the interest which a scientist would naturally have in such a work.

There have been a number of memoirs of Dalton, written by pupils and friends. The author refers to many of these and has given us the best from each of them. The work is full of anecdotes of Dalton's life and work. A very complete index adds much to the value of the book.

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Analytical Chemistry. By N. MENSCHUTKIN, Professor in the University of St. Petersburg. Translated from the 3d German Edition, under supervision of the author, by JAMES LOCKE. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895. Price, $4.00, net.

The work of Professor Menschutkin has for many years been known and favorably regarded by analytical chemists, who will welcome this translation.

The author takes it for granted that the student has a thorough knowledge of general chemistry before beginning his laboratory work. In part first, Qualitative Analysis, there are three sections, successively treating the metals, and the metalloids, and giving preliminary operations. Under the head of "General Reactions" the corresponding compounds of all the metals of a group are studied, and also the conditions necessary for separation of one group from another. The "Special Reactions" include such as are necessary to detect each individual metal. The separation of the groups is explained in the same way. The rare metals are not included in the general scheme, but are given a place in the supplements to the different groups.

In studying the metalloids the reverse order is followed, special reactions being first considered. The second part, Quantitative Analysis, is also divided into three sections, the first giving gravimetric analysis, the third the analysis of organic compounds.

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